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University of Toronto.

ADDRESS

*Delivered by Mr. Mulock, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto,
at a Public Meeting of Graduates in the Various
Faculties, held in Toronto, on Monday,
the 12th September, 1892.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOW-GRADUATES :

With feelings of deepest sorrow, not on my own account, but because of our common alma mater, which for over a third of a century has been my idol, I appear before you this evening. Unkind toward myself as has been some of the criticisms of those whom I wish to believe mean well by the university, I would not out of any personal considerations take part in a controversy wherein the interests of the university appear for a moment to have been forgotten by my critics. But feeling, as I do, that a grave university issue is involved, I, for the first time since occupying the responsible and onerous position of vice-chancellor, deem it my duty to sink personal considerations and take my place in the ranks by the side of my fellow-graduates on behalf of an institution which, much as it has already achieved, has yet scarcely entered upon the threshold of its sphere of possible usefulness. The less diffidence do I feel in now addressing you in regard to this issue, because, being ex-officio a member of senate,

I AM NOT A CANDIDATE

at the approaching senate election. Doubtless most if not all of my hearers know that the State-endorsed King's College, the ancestor of this institution, was at its commencement, and for many years, under the control of the then established Church of England; that this church connection gave rise to what afterwards became Victoria University, the doors of King's being closed against those not of the established church. And although, with disestablishment in Upper Canada, King's ceased in law to be denominational, still the mischief had been done;

her birth had been in the bosom of the church, and though constitutionally separated from the church, her governing body continued for some time to be largely composed of sympathisers with the old régime. As for the Episcopal Church, she having lost King's as her own university, immediately set about to secure another in its place, with the result that in a short time she obtained a charter for what is now Trinity University, and substantial gifts in money for its maintenance. Thereupon the sympathies of the former friends of King's were transferred to Trinity, at that time a bitter rival. Nor as yet had our university made any compensating gain, her rivals, brought into existence by reason of her unfortunate church connection, continuing loyally to support their own institutions, and doubtless seeing little, if any, reason for the existence of the State institution. Thus our university continued a precarious existence for some ten years, until in 1861, when

AN OVERT ACT PRACTICALLY FOR HER DESTRUCTION

was made by her university rivals of that day. I was then a young under-graduate of our university, but, fully appreciating the danger, took some part in rallying my fellow-students in her defence. We organized public meetings to protest against the proposed spoliation, I being entrusted with the duty of moving a resolution at a great meeting held in St. Lawrence Hall. Fortunately, the danger was averted for the time being, but my part in her defence at that early date enabled me to see that the university would never cease to be in peril until she

ABANDONED HER EXCLUSIVENESS,

modernised her methods, and became an instrument of usefulness to all classes of the community. Then, and not till then, would she possess the sympathies and affections of the people so essential in order to her stability and the extension of her influence for good. Accordingly, when in accepting the honor conferred upon me by the Senate, in 1881, by my election to the vice-chancellorship, I gave expression to these views, they were re-echoed by my colleagues, and

I THEN PLEDGED MYSELF, WITH THEIR CO-OPERATION,

from that time forth to further the policy to which I referred by seeking to bring this university into direct touch and sympathy with the people whose institution she is. (Applause.) And with what results? The dangers to which this university had in the past been exposed came from some of the great denominational universities. The reason for their criticism, it is true, had long since ceased, but the feeling of hostility remained, and the public were being continuously reminded that as portions of the community were taxing themselves to do uni-

versity work, the rest should do likewise, without the maintenance of a State-aided institution. At times the argument was presented in a different way, namely, that each university doing university work should receive State aid, but in either case it means a menace to our university. Our only effectual defence was to establish a community of interest with great sections of the people, who would thus become our allies. And what is the result to-day? Our advances, made in a broad, liberal spirit, involving no sacrifice of principle on the part of the contracting parties, met with a hearty response, and to-day Knox, St. Michael's, Wycliffe, Victoria, are each proud to claim as their university

OUR CHRISTIAN THOUGH NON-DENOMINATIONAL ALMA MATER.

(Applause.) Nor has our work stopped there. The Toronto College of Music, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, and the College of Pharmacy have recently affiliated with and now form part of our great university alliance. Sir, perhaps some may think that a great university should identify itself only with what are commonly known as the learned professions. Not so this university. We recognise the usefulness of education, scientific or otherwise, beyond these limits. Believing that our influence on the greatest of all industries—agriculture—was destined to be most beneficial to the agriculturist, and to win for us in return his grateful sympathy, it was with great satisfaction that with the hearty assistance of the senate I was able to bring about the affiliation of the Ontario Agricultural College. Thus, in these and various other ways, has the senate endorsed the policy of broadening the basis of this institution, bringing it nearer to all classes of our people, extending its usefulness, and placing it in an impregnable position, the pride of our graduates and the crowning glory of our educational systems. (Loud applause.) But, sir, these results were accomplished by no one man, and insignificant as has been my part in the work, it must have absolutely failed but for the loyal support which I received from my colleagues in the senate from time to time. When, therefore, I observed that it was proposed by parties in ambush to expel from the senate

SEVEN GOOD AND TRUE MEN, MESSRS. FALCONBRIDGE, BAKER, KING, MACMURCHY, COYNE, AYLESWORTH, AND BARWICK,

who have loyally supported the policy which has secured to the university her present eminence, I deemed it my duty to the university to sound a warning note.

THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Chairman, I rejoice to observe the formation of associations amongst our graduates whose aim is generous and patriotic towards the

whole university, but I deplore the spirit of the promoters of the College Association, and view it as calamitous that in such a spirit there should be formed in our midst an association on behalf of University College as against the interests not only of the university professoriate, but against all our other faculties, our affiliated and confederated institutions. If each member of our university system were to imitate this dangerous example they would all soon be on a war footing as against each other, and instead of friendly, generous rivalry, at all times subordinated to the common good, we would have selfish antagonism seeking the destruction of the other. Let once such a spirit as this acquire a foothold in our midst and soon its disintegrating force will produce its logical results, the breaking up of confederation, the loss of our allies, in a word,

THE DOWNFALL OF OUR UNIVERSITY.

Sir, I am not content to view in silence a movement which, if successful, means the undoing of the lifework of many noble men, whose disinterested labors have placed this university in her present proud position. No loyal graduate would deliberately turn back the hand that on the dial has marked the flights of her last ten years of university life. Let us not therefore begin the work of destruction which, once begun, will end only when we shall have destroyed our institution. (Cheers.) Far be it from me to suggest that any of our graduates, not even my severest critics, are not, according to their notion, loyal to our alma mater. They all mean well by her, but it is as true to-day as ever that

INTEREST BLINDS THE EYE,

and it will be slight comfort if, even by mistaken zeal, the university is injured by her best friends.

I have never knowingly turned a deaf or an unkind ear to those connected with the university who solicited my aid towards their betterment. In the interest of the university I have not been able always to meet their views, more especially when preparing our house to receive our confederation friends. But my action was intended solely in the interests of the university whenever I resisted the numerous demands for increases of salary and betterment of positions at a time when all our resources were otherwise required. However, I entertained the well-grounded hope that as soon as we had our science buildings completed our strong position would solve the financial question, and I endeavored, though ineffectually, to have this view accepted. Why, sir, do you think that had our university fire occurred a dozen years ago public and private contributions would have flowed in upon us as they did, and that the university would have arisen from her ashes more glorious than ever? Rather, sir, I think it at least doubtful if there would have been any restoration. Public opinion, however, and public sympathy were with us in 1890, for

WE HAD IDENTIFIED THE UNIVERSITY WITH ALMOST ALL CLASSES AND
INTERESTS,

thus rendering it an easy task for the Legislature to vote the restoration funds. Already then our extension policy has, I think, borne substantial fruit in saving our university and securing its immediate restoration. Therefore in good faith I believed, and still believe, that public opinion would solve financial difficulties involved in bettering the positions of certain of the staff and increasing its efficiency. But I thought, and still think, that several other matters must be considered in connection with such applications. For example, look at the length of the teaching session, commencing nominally on the 1st of October and terminating in April, with its Christmas and Easter holidays. Do you know of any other branch of the public service wherein there is so brief a period of actual work? I have felt that in increasing a considerable number of salaries we ought also to consider the general question whether it is not possible to correspondingly increase the period of work. If we can, you will readily see what an enormous financial gain it ought in time to be to this university. (Applause.)

THE BIOLOGICAL BUILDING.

But my critics say that too much money has been spent on biology and on the medical faculty. Let me analyze this charge. In 1878, when I became a member of the Board of Trustees, I found the capital of the university impaired by nearly \$40,000, the result of the erection of the main building. In 1883 we had wiped out this deficit, and in the meantime had entered upon our policy of university expansion. In the fall of that year I made, through Senator Macdonald, then a member of Victoria and of our senate, a proposal which two years thereafter, in a modified form, was approved of by the General Conference. At this period our facilities for teaching the sciences were lamentably deficient; biology, a subject of great and rapidly increasing importance, having, as you all know, the merest apology for a laboratory. Well, sir, every one who has given any thought to our requirements felt that in the near future, confederation or no confederation, we must erect science buildings. And it was well understood during all the negotiations that resulted in confederation that this university would endeavor to make

ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR SCIENCE TEACHING.

In fact this understanding was, I believe, one of the most important factors in bringing about that most important result. With the prospect then of such a demand upon our resources I strove to husband them in order to be able to implement our implied obligations in respect of confederation. Shortly after the general conference had in 1885

endorsed confederation I took steps looking to the development of the science side of the university. The first subject to deal with was biology, and with money derived from the release to the Government of our interest in the old asylum site in the park, and savings from our income, we were able to erect the easterly wing of the biological laboratory. This in no way impaired the income of the university, the asylum site having been, as all our graduates know, a wholly unproductive asset. But this east part simply provided certain lecture rooms and laboratory accommodation, and it was part of the general scheme that the westerly wing should provide accommodation for the museum. When therefore the completion of the westerly part was being undertaken, the medical faculty having been in the meantime established, it appeared to me a most economical arrangement that the attic flat should be utilized for anatomical purposes. Our medical faculty had been in operation more than a session, long enough to make manifest the disadvantages under which we were laboring, part of the work having to be carried on in the old building on Gerrard-street, opposite the hospital, and another part in the University grounds. To make this clear, let me explain the course of study in medicine. Our curriculum requires students to take the science work, anatomy and physiology in the first half of their course. This involved, according to the existing arrangements, their daily attendance at science lectures in the University grounds, and also attendance for dissecting and other purposes during the same period at the old buildings nearly two miles away. Thus situated, it was practically impossible to carry on these two branches of work, the science and the anatomical, at these remote points with any degree of satisfaction. Students were unwilling to lose the time involved in traversing between these two points daily, to say nothing of the loss of broken parts of each day. There are always, as every student knows, necessary interruptions between lectures, they rarely follow each other without a break of time, and the only practical solution to the difficulty was to make provision whereby students in attendance on the science lectures could without interruption devote the rest of their time daily to the dissecting room and other work of their course. Manifestly the proper solution to the question was to provide dissecting room and other accommodation near to where the science work had to be done, whereby the students might fill in broken hours by dissecting and attending lectures on anatomical and other professional branches of their study. Such an arrangement would be an

ENORMOUS SAVING OF TIME TO THE STUDENT

and leave them in a better position to take advantage of our science facilities. (Applause.)

THE OPPORTUNITY THEN ARRIVED WITH THE ERECTION OF THE MUSEUM
WING

of the biological laboratory, the top or attic flat, which otherwise would have been of little or no use, having been converted into dissecting and bone rooms and connected by a hoist with a room in the basement where material could be stored. There has been so much misrepresentation in regard to this work that I invite all to examine the building for themselves, and I am sure they will come away convinced that a wise and economical arrangement was arrived at, and there is

NOT A UNIVERSITY MAN OF ANY BREADTH OF MIND

that would undo the work if he could. (Loud cheers.) But it is said that secrecy was observed. This is quite true. I knew full well from my experience with the Park Hospital that if publicity were given to the fact that we contemplated having a dissecting room in the park building we would encounter local opposition which would paralyse the movement as it had done the hospital scheme. Hence the caution observed. But it did not occur to me that the narrow view now advanced would be taken that the State should render no assistance to medical science. Why, sir, when the Toronto Medical School, being the medical faculty of Victoria, at the time of confederation, as part of the understanding of that great movement, ceased to exist, and when the Legislature by the Confederation Act authorized us to establish teaching faculties in medicine and law, not one word appeared in the Act suggesting that they were to be on any footing different from the arts faculty, and when the Senate unanimously and promptly acted upon the powers so conferred, and established these faculties, I regarded such legislation and action as simply a mandate to do what our circumstances warranted towards putting them on a reasonably sound basis, having due regard to all other demands upon our resources. It should be borne in mind that the object of our Senate in identifying the University with medicine was not simply to qualify persons to practise medicine. That followed, it is true, as an incident, but we had a

MORE FAR-REACHING, A MORE PUBLIC SPIRITED AIM.

On this point let me quote from the report of the medical faculty of our senate, adopted in 1887, recommending the establishment of our medical faculty, and which report, I may say, the senate unanimously adopted. This report, indicating what should be the aim of a great university like ours in seeking to advance medical science, uses these words: "Leading members of that institution (referring to the Toronto School of Medicine), expressing entire concurrence with the opinion entertained by the authorities of the University of Toronto, that in the interests of medical science and therefore of the general public it is the

duty of the Provincial University at the earliest possible moment to establish a teaching faculty in medicine, instead of permitting that important branch of education to remain almost exclusively in the hands of proprietary corporations, liable to be managed with a view to pecuniary profit to the proprietors rather than to the cause of medical science. Your committee do not desire to be understood as expressing an opinion that such has been the policy of any medical school, but the circumstance that the efforts of this university, extending over a long period of years, to encourage a higher standard of medical education appear not to have been practically seconded by any medical school, has convinced your committee that co-operation can be secured only from a teaching staff directly under the control of the university. Such an arrangement, having for its object not private gain but the general interests of the people, is best calculated to promote the highest interests of medical science." (Applause.) Personally I would not have advocated the establishment of a medical faculty had I supposed that it was simply to enter the arena in competition with other medical schools and without assistance be compelled to confine its work to the old methods. Speaking in December, 1890, at a public meeting in the biological laboratory, in the presence of hundreds of my fellow-graduates, when, I think, the westerly wing was either completed or approaching completion, I expressed myself as follows: "In the opinion of the university any scheme of medical education which deals simply with the curative,

NEGLECTING THE PREVENTIVE

aspects of medical science is radically defective, and in that view nearly fifteen years ago the university had endeavored to engraft upon the requirements of a medical education a more thorough acquaintance with the subject of biology acquired by laboratory work, use of the microscope and otherwise. The senate had observed on the medical side of the State-aided historic universities of Europe the inauguration of a great movement, that the microscope, a supreme instrument of research, was disclosing many hidden truths of nature and revealing causes of disease, thus preparing the way for the discovery of remedies. Accordingly we introduced changes in our curriculum which we hoped would promote study in the direction referred to, but after long years of waiting were forced to the conclusion that

IT WAS HOPELESS TO EXPECT SUCH RESULTS

from medical schools having no public endowment. We have not one unkind sentiment towards any such institution, and should ever rejoice at their progress and development, but it was unreasonable to expect the work of the State to be carried on at the expense of private individuals. Yet this necessary work had to be undertaken, and no course remained for this university except to follow the example of the great

universities of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France and other continental countries, which, being largely aided by the State, were not merely parasites on the educational system, but were actively engaged in contributing towards the extension of medical science. Speaking of parasites, he would be a bold man who would assert that all diseases of parasitic origin were preventable or curable, but there did appear reasonable grounds for believing that the darkness which had hitherto enveloped the scientific searcher after truth in investigating cases of consumption and allied diseases was about to pass away, and that the

TRAINING ACQUIRED IN THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

was about to confer on mankind benefits hitherto without a parallel. The State aid rendered by France had given the world a Pasteur, whilst Dr. Koch drew his inspirations from the State-aided laboratories of the fatherland; and if the coming graduates of Canadian universities, in the practice of their profession, were to contribute towards medical science, it was essential that their medical education be of a character which, apart from qualifying them to apply existing methods, would direct their minds towards research. In view of the great possibilities, do you think that any medical student of to-day should pass into the ranks of his profession without having had the opportunity of acquainting himself with what is already known to the science of bacteriology, the development of which must largely rest with the students of to-day? (Applause.) The University of Toronto at least took that ground, and I would ask

WHAT HIGHER DUTY COULD DEVOLVE UPON THE STATE

than thus seeking to provide for the maintenance of the health of the people by preparing men to investigate the causes of disease and their prevention? The world is wont to speak of the progressive character of medical science, but if no encouragement or attention were given to original research, and if all were content simply to apply such knowledge as was now possessed, then medicine would stand still. Diseases heretofore regarded as incurable would continue incurable, and those so afflicted would live without hope. We could not admit the soundness of such a proposition. It was the duty of the State to seek for the causes of disease with a view to its prevention and cure, and as a university belonging to the people, existing but for the people's welfare, I can conceive of no direction wherein its energies could be better directed in order to promote the public good than by seeking the advancement as well as the diffusion of medical science." (Applause.)

Sir, these sentiments, when uttered in a university meeting, surrounded by university men on all sides,

MET WITH A HEARTY, I BELIEVE A UNANIMOUS, RESPONSE.

They still represent my views, and it was out of my anxiety to identify this university with efforts to advance medical science and benefit my fellow-men that I sent Prof. Ramsay Wright, not at the university's expense, to Germany to study under Dr. Koch, yet even that personal act of mine has been resurrected to do action against me. Suppose some man trained under our new system were to discover a method for the

SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION OR THE CURE OF CHOLERA,

think you any citizen then would take the position that that result was acquired at too great expense, if even it involved the expenditure of a few thousand dollars of university money, on some biological or medical laboratory? (Cheers.) Why, sir, if I had supposed that the policy of this university in establishing a medical faculty was simply to unite together a number of professional gentlemen, call them a medical faculty, and leave such faculty without resources, laboratories, lecture rooms or appliances, or the first requirements wherewith to carry on the work whose very necessities would have compelled such a faculty in a struggle for existence to seek to turn out the largest number of practitioners at the lowest possible cost, thus degrading instead of elevating the cause of medical science, I would have, and I venture to say the public would have, protested against such

A PROSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY POWER,

and the medical faculty of this university would, I think, never have had an existence. (Cheers.) However, in deference to criticism, the university is now being fully compensated for the expenditure made, however trifling, on behalf of the faculty, a rental being charged against the medical faculty. Consequently such expenditure being now a revenue-bearing asset, the university's income is not thereby encroached upon to the extent of a single dollar.

THUS, AT NO COST TO THE UNIVERSITY,

our medical faculty has been enabled to carry on its work both economically and efficiently, to the great advantage of the university, and yet my critics refuse to have any regard to results, but, in what I feel to be anything but a fair or just spirit, denying me credit for anything, denounce me for action absolutely disinterested on my part, intended solely for the benefit of the university, and which will, I am satisfied, be of incalculable advantage to her. (Cheers.) Rarely has the refining influence of university education so failed to awaken a desire to place a charitable construction on the action of others.

THE PARK HOSPITAL.

Again, I am said to have alienated a vast area of university lands for the establishment of the Park Hospital. This charge I fully covered in a communication to the senate in June last, but in case you may not have read it, I will briefly review that transaction. Shortly after the senate established the medical faculty, namely, in the fall of 1887, the late Senator Macdonald, then a member of our senate, a man of the most generous impulses, and a staunch friend of this university, informed me that he desired to found a hospital in connection with our university. He told me he had promised his daughter shortly before her death to give the share of his estate which she would have received had she survived him, towards a hospital, and being deeply interested in medical science, he felt that such an institution in connection with our university would be of great advantage to the medical faculty, to the university and the whole public. I need not trouble you with all the details. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Macdonald's original proposition was that

THE UNIVERSITY WOULD GIVE A FREE SITE

by conveying land in fee simple to trustees for the hospital, and in consideration of such grant of land he would give in cash \$40,000 towards the erection of the building, the trustees to maintain the hospital in connection with this university, which was to have control and management of all buildings erected on the land. In addition to the great indirect advantages accruing to the university, she was to be paid by students for the privilege of attending this hospital such annual fees as the senate prescribed. Under this latter provision

THE UNIVERSITY WOULD RECEIVE A DIRECT RETURN IN MONEY

for the use of the land, the amount of which from our prosperous medical faculty, ever growing in public favor, would soon exceed any other possible return from the land, whether sold or leased. I think I have as accurate an idea as any person as to the value of the two lots included in this trust, and have no hesitation whatever in declaring that

BY NO OTHER POSSIBLE WAY, BY SALE OR LEASE,

will the university ever derive as large an annual income from these lots as she will by charging fees to medical students for the privilege of attending the hospital when erected thereon. And I regret that while those objectors have given exaggerated ideas as to the value of the lots, they have, as a rule, carefully abstained from alluding to this provision for

ADEQUATE MONEY COMPENSATION.

But to return to Senator Macdonald, his views and conditions were embodied in a draft agreement, a copy of which I now hold in my hand. This draft document purports to be made between John Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant, hereinafter called the donor, of the first part, and Her Majesty the Queen, represented for the purposes of this agreement by John Edward Berkeley Smith, the bursar of the university and colleges at Toronto, of the second part, and recites as follows :—

“Whereas the said party of the first part herein described as the donor, by reason of his love for his daughter, Amy Macdonald, now deceased, and from a desire to perpetuate a memorial of her good-will and sympathy towards the sick and suffering, and also from a desire to promote the interests of medical science and surgery, has resolved to dedicate the sum of money hereinafter named in perpetuity for the purpose of founding a hospital, to be forever known as the Amy Macdonald Hospital, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter set forth, and amongst others upon condition that Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid for the purposes of this agreement by the bursar of the university and colleges, should set apart, and

APPROPRIATE CERTAIN LANDS,

being those hereinafter particularly described, to be held along with the said sum of money upon trust for the purposes hereinafter set forth of the said Amy Macdonald Hospital ; and, whereas, her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, has signified her assent to the proposal of the said donor, and hath agreed to stand seized of the said lands in trust for the purposes aforesaid upon the execution of these presents by the respective parties hereto, and to convey the said lands to the said trustees, to be appointed as hereinafter set forth, who shall thereupon stand seized of the lands and the said sum of money and of all erections to be placed upon the said lands upon and for the trusts hereinafter set forth. Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and for the purpose of effectuating the desires and resolution of the donor aforesaid, and in consideration of the Crown agreeing to set apart and to convey the lands hereinafter described, the said donor hereby agrees, subject to the conditions and stipulations hereinafter set forth, to pay to the trustees of the said proposed hospital \$40,000, to be held by them along with the lands herein described and all erections to be placed upon the same, upon and for the trusts hereinafter particularly set forth. And this indenture further witnesseth that Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid for the purposes of this agreement, in consideration of the said gift by the donor and in consideration of the benefits to be derived from the erection of the proposed hospital to

medical education in connection with the University of Toronto, doth hereby covenant to stand seized of the following lands and premises, that is to say (lands not described) in trust for the purposes herein set forth, and to convey the same to the trustees, to be appointed in manner hereinafter set forth."

The document then, after referring to the mode of appointing trustees, proceeds as follows :—

"It is hereby agreed and declared that the trustees in whom the said lands and said sum of money are to be vested and their successors, etc., shall stand seized of the said lands and of the said sum of money for the erection of a hospital upon said portion of said lands as they shall determine, to be known and to be called the Amy Macdonald Hospital, which hospital and any extensions thereof or additions thereto are to be forever hereafter appropriated and used for the treatment of patients suffering from all forms of disease other than those that are contagious, infectious, chronic or incurable, and also for patients requiring surgical treatment, so that the establishment and perpetuation of the said hospital may not only be the means of relieving sickness or suffering among such patients, but may also serve to

PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EDUCATION

in connection with the University of Toronto."

And the document, amongst other provisions, then provides that the University of Toronto shall have the right from time to time to prescribe and fix the fees to be paid by the students to the university for the use of the hospital, as I have heretofore mentioned.

Well, sir, Mr. Macdonald subsequently came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to change the name of the hospital, and he wrote to me on the 15th day of November, 1887, the letter, in his own handwriting, signed by himself, which I am now about to read :—"On looking over the draft agreement, after our last interview in my office, I wrote to Mr. Macdonald (the solicitor) suggesting the elimination of the clause having reference to free beds, feeling that it might prove a source of embarrassment. This he undertook to do. Since then the matter has been much in my mind, and I have come to the conclusion that it would be best to abandon that which was really the incentive to the offer, namely, the association of the name of my dear child with the institution. This will not affect my offer, which still remains, but which can, I think, be put in a form which will be more likely to make the institution from the very first worthy of its location, worthy of the city." He then proceeds to suggest a financial scheme, and then continues as follows :—"You will, I have no doubt, be greatly surprised at this change in my purpose, but I see in it advantages so great, and which do not appear to me possible in any other way, that I have no difficulty in reaching this conclusion. You will say what about the instrument

of agreement? File it. It will show in after years, at least, first, how the scheme originated, growing as it did out of a conversation between ourselves; second, it will show what the original purpose was as to the name of the institution, and third, this letter, which, if your board sees fit, might also be filed, will show the reasons for departing from the original resolution, and will fittingly form part of the history of the institution. Whether or not my views meet with the approval of your board as to the appeal for further subscriptions, it will not affect my offer, and I purpose to pay to your own order \$20,000 on the letting of the contract, and the remaining \$20,000 on the completion of the plastering, trusting that this may be the means of leading up to an institution which will in an eminent degree prove a blessing for all time to come to the afflicted classes of this great city, and which was the earnest wish of my child, but which will also materially contribute to the advancement of medical science in connection with the University of Toronto."

Well, sir, that draft agreement with Senator Macdonald's letter I submitted to the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto at their meeting held on the 18th of November, 1887. There were present the following members of the board:—Sir Daniel Wilson, Judge Patterson, Mr. Hoskin, Mr. A. H. Campbell and myself. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the board on motion of Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. Justice Patterson:—"Resolved, that the trustees of the University of Toronto gratefully acknowledge, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto as well as the university, the gift of \$40,000 from the Hon. John Macdonald as a generous contribution towards the extension of hospital accommodation, the necessity for which is a consequence of the growth of the city, the advancement of medical science and the promotion of thorough and medical education. The trustees concur with Mr. Macdonald in the hope that the project thus initiated will result in the establishment of an institution which will from the first be worthy of its location in the City of Toronto, and equal in all respects to the best institutions on this continent. They share his confidence that there will be found among our citizens both the ability and the will to contribute the remainder of the funds necessary to successfully accomplish his benevolent and patriotic project, and they agree with him that the amount provided for the building and equipment of the hospital should be at least \$150,000. To provide for the erection and management of the hospital, the trustees propose to act upon a suggestion of Mr. Macdonald by arranging for the appointment of a committee of citizens, in whom as a corporation the property shall be vested, and subject to whose control the work of the hospital shall be carried on. The trustees desire to convey to Mr. Macdonald the assurance of their sincere hope that although the generous motive to secure the success of the institution has led him to withdraw his original suggestion that his daughter's name should be associated with it, he may have the gratification of seeing her earnest wish fulfilled by

the hospital not only proving in an eminent degree a blessing to the afflicted, but also materially contributing to the advancement of medical science. Ordered that the draft agreement and letter above set forth be filed in this office until the hospital trustees have completed their work of organization, and thereupon the agreement and letter be placed in their custody and form part of the records showing the history and origin of the proposed hospital." Well, sir,

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD WAS DULY ANNOUNCED IN THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The resolution to which I have referred was set forth in full and the utmost publicity given to the whole scheme. The precise piece of land was not determined upon at this time, but even then Senator Macdonald had in contemplation the site finally selected. You will observe, then, from the action of the Board of Trustees that the board by its resolution committed itself to Senator Macdonald's proposition, namely,

THAT THE UNIVERSITY WAS TO PROVIDE THE LAND AND HE TO CONTRIBUTE HIS \$40,000.

That proposition was assented to by our Board of Trustees and was substantially carried out some two years later. I will not weary you with unnecessary details, but how it was carried out is correctly stated in my communication to the senate, an extract from which I beg now to read to you :—

"Thus matters remained until I received an intimation that Senator Macdonald was seriously ill, and desired to see me. Accordingly, the next morning being the 1st of January, 1890, I called upon him and was shown to his bedroom. He there informed me that he had been dangerously ill, and though then apparently better, that he was in a most precarious state of health, that during the crisis through which he had been passing his mind had continually dwelt upon his uncompleted promise made to his dying daughter to contribute towards the founding of a hospital the share in his estate which she would have received if she had survived him, and he had concluded to agree to the price placed on Wycliffe College property rather than risk further delay, and as soon as he felt able he would endeavor to place the \$40,000 forthwith at the disposal of the trust, when he hoped I would press the matter to a conclusion without further delay.

"He reminded me that he intended, as he had often told me before, to increase the amount by his will, and impressed me with the intensity of his anxiety for the earliest possible completion of the purchase, and with the danger arising from delay, concluding his reference to the condition of his health by informing me, to use almost his own words, that he felt that there was a very narrow border land separating him from his daughter, to whom on her death-bed he had made the promise in question. I assured him that as soon as he advised me that the cash

payment of \$40,000 was at the disposal of the board I would use all possible despatch in pressing the purchase to a completion. He made one further request of me, which I hope may be respected. He desired that over the main entrance, which he thought might be near the head of McCaul street, there be placed these words, 'He healed them all.' This ended my interview, and I never afterwards saw him alive.

"I felt that there was not a moment to lose, and that even a day's delay might jeopardise a scheme which appeared to me full of promise of usefulness, both to the suffering public and to the university as a teaching body. I heard nothing further on the subject until Thursday evening, the 2nd January, 1890, when on my return to Toronto, having been absent during the day attending the funeral of my late partner, Mr. Tilt, I was called to the telephone by one of Mr. Macdonald's sons, who told me that his father having arranged to pay over at once the \$40,000, the son had attended at my office with the amount during the day, but that he had learned I was out of town, that he had so reported to his father, who seemed much depressed in consequence, and that he was still awake and anxious to know whether, now that the finances were arranged, the transfer of property could be at once effected. I told the son to assure his father to the effect that I would press the matter to a completion with all possible speed, and the next morning I instructed our solicitors to prepare the papers. That day or the next morning I called upon the Minister of Education, and reported to him the situation. I told him Mr. Macdonald had assured me of his intention to increase the amount by his will by giving to the hospital the share in the estate which his daughter would have taken had she survived him. He knew perfectly that the scheme simply secured at once the promised cash gift of \$40,000 (in fact he went with me to Mr. Macdonald's warehouse to secure the money), and that the expected addition thereto depended upon Mr. Macdonald's will.

"I discussed with the Minister the probable consequences of delay, and he agreed with me that we would not be justified in adopting any course that involved delay.

"The concluding details connected with the transfer may be best told by a perusal of the report on the subject which I made to the Park Hospital Trustees on the 7th January, 1890, that is, three days after the transfer. There were present the following gentlemen:—Dr. Hoskin, Q.C., Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Larratt Smith, Q.C., James Scott and myself. Mr. Wm. Macdonald, solicitor, and the secretary also attended. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted."

The chairman read the following report:—"To the Board of Trustees of the Park Hospital Trust: With regard to the proposed donation of \$40,000 by the Hon. Senator Macdonald to this trust, and the acquisition of the premises for the purpose of the trust, I have the honor to inform the Board that in consequence of his serious illness Senator Macdonald notified me of his desire to have the Park Hospital Trust immediately established, and his proffered donation of \$40,000 applied

forthwith in the acquisition of certain property which has been under negotiation for that purpose, the property being what is commonly known as Wycliffe College property, north of College-street, and the lots between the property and College-street. I accordingly instructed our solicitor to place himself in communication with the solicitor for Wycliffe College people and the bursar of the university, with a view to completing arrangements. That on Saturday, the 4th inst., the solicitor informed me that he had all the necessary papers completed for the transfer to the park trust of the Wycliffe College property and the lots in question, and that the matter only now remained to be closed by the formal execution of the papers and payment of the purchase money.

"Accordingly I attended on the Minister of Education, who with me attended at the solicitor's office, examined the various documents, and signified his approval thereto by the necessary endorsement thereon. Thereupon I notified Mr. James Scott, treasurer of the trust, who, having also approved of the proceedings, accompanied the solicitors, the Minister of Education and myself to the warehouse of the Hon. John Macdonald, and there we received at the hands of his son, J. K. Macdonald, a cheque for \$40,000, to be applied on account of the purchase money of the Wycliffe College property, the balance of the purchase money, \$20,000, to be paid on or before the 1st of May next. This cheque I endorsed to the order of the Dominion Bank, to be placed there to the credit of this trust, and delivered it to our treasurer, Mr. Scott, who immediately opened an account in the bank in question, and deposited the same there. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Scott, Mr. Macdonald and myself, together with Mr. Hoyle, solicitor for Wycliffe College, proceeded to Colonel Gzowski's residence, where the necessary papers to be executed by Wycliffe College Corporation were so executed, and the \$40,000 paid over to Colonel Gzowski. On Monday thereafter I notified the secretary to call a meeting of the Park Hospital Trustees with a view to my reporting the whole of these proceedings to the Board, which I now therefore do, and trust that the course which I have taken may meet with ratification at the hands of the Board. In explanation of my not having consulted the Board at every stage in these details, I beg to state that the course pursued was adopted in consequence of the views entertained by the few persons whose absolute concurrence was necessary, namely, that there was danger of the matter receiving publicity which might perhaps endanger the carrying out of the scheme or at least delay it; and

SUCH DELAY, OWING TO SENATOR MACDONALD'S DELICATE HEALTH,
MIGHT DEFEAT THE UNDERTAKING.

Under these circumstances, I did not venture to assume the responsibility of taking any course that might lead to such defeat, and therefore offer this as my explanation for not having obtained previous authority for

every step taken. Herewith I enclose assignment of lease from Wycliffe College to your Board of Trustees. Also lease from the bursar to the Board of Trustees of the College-street lots. Also agreement between Wycliffe College and your Board, covering certain details still to be carried out in connection with the transfer, and would ask that the seal of your Board be affixed to these documents, and that they be duly executed and delivered.

"The report was unanimously adopted. The members present at this meeting were Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Hoskin, Larratt W. Smith, James Scott and myself, all members of the University Board as well. The solicitor and secretary were also present. The Board then adopted and passed the following resolution and minutes: Moved by Dr. Smith, seconded by Dr. Hoskin, 'That the seal, the impression of which is in the margin of this resolution, be the corporate seal of the trustees of the Park Hospital.' Carried.

"Moved by James Scott, seconded by Sir Daniel Wilson, 'That the president of the Park Hospital Trustees be authorized to affix the seal of this corporation to the agreement for the purchase of the leasehold property and buildings thereon of Wycliffe College or the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School Corporation, and also to the assignment to the Park Hospital trustees of the leasehold premises and buildings thereon as aforesaid, and also to the lease from the Crown to the Park Hospital trustees of lots 8 and 9, according to plan 'D 18' registered in the registry office for the City of Toronto.' Carried. In pursuance of the foregoing resolution the president affixed the corporate seal to the necessary papers.

"Therefore the Board passed the following resolution: Moved by Sir Daniel Wilson, seconded by Dr. Larratt W. Smith, 'That the Trustees of the Park Hospital thankfully acknowledge the receipt of \$40,000 from the Honorable John Macdonald, being his munificent gift towards the extension and improvement of hospital accommodation in the city of Toronto, and for

THE FURTHERANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The Trustees concur with Mr. Macdonald in hope that the project thus initiated will result in the establishment of an institution which will prove equal in all respects to the best institution of the kind on this continent. They confidently anticipate a ready response from a generous public, whereby the proposed institution shall, at an early date, be thoroughly equipped for the carrying on of the object of its establishment, feeling assured that situated, as it will be, in the heart of this great and growing city, in the chief Province in our Dominion, it will prove through long generations a blessing to our people.' Carried.

"At this meeting, in addition to the formal approval of my scheme, one member of the University Board (also member of our Senate),

spoke in the warmest terms of my course, and, as a University man, thanked me for what I had done, and his remarks were endorsed by all present.

"Two days later, namely, on the 9th of January, 1890, was held a meeting of the University Board of Trustees, at which were present, Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Hoskin, Larratt W. Smith, James Scott, Sir Casimir Gzowski, Mr. Christie and myself, when the said lease and other documents were unanimously approved of. The following are the minutes of the board: 'University Park, lots 8 and 9, lease to Park Hospital trustees. Approved. University lots 7 and 10, assignment of lease Protestant Episcopal Divinity School to Park Hospital trustees. Approved. Land south of Hoskin avenue, lease to Wycliffe College, one acre. Approved.' It may be observed that five of the trustees present at this meeting were present at the meeting of the Park Hospital trustees, when my report was read and approved of, and I was directed to execute the papers. I now beg to direct the attention of the senate to some of the provisions of the lease, which I think show that the interests of the university have been carefully considered. The lease provides that 'These two lots (along with the Wycliffe College lots) should be held for hospital purposes, and for such educational purposes in connection therewith, and with the medical faculty of the University of Toronto, as the senate of the said university may from time to time in that behalf determine. That her Majesty, for and on behalf of and as trustee for the said University of Toronto, may from time to time erect and maintain on said lands, notwithstanding the estate therein of the Park Hospital trustees, such building or buildings as may be deemed necessary by the senate of the University of Toronto for educational purposes in connection with the said hospital, and for such purposes may use, occupy and enjoy the same. That no building or buildings shall at any time hereafter be erected by the lessees upon the said demised lands or other lands without the approval first had and obtained of the senate of the University of Toronto. That the successors of the trustees of the said Park Hospital shall from time to time be appointed

BY THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

in accordance with the provisions of such statute or statutes as the senate may from time to time enact. That the Park Hospital trustees shall not sell, encumber (except for the purpose of securing the unpaid purchase money due to Wycliffe College or the Protestant Episcopal School Corporation), or otherwise alienate any portion of the herein demised, or other lands aforesaid, without the consent thereto of the said senate by statute in that behalf, and such consent shall only be given upon condition that the moneys to arise from any such disposition shall be held and applied by the Park Hospital trustees for the carrying out in the City of Toronto of the same trusts and purposes in all respects as

affect the said lands and premises under the provisions thereof, and the Park Hospital trustees shall not entrust the management of the said hospital to any other corporation for any fixed period of time, but only so that the Park Hospital trustees shall be entitled to reassume the actual possession, control and management thereof whenever required so to do by resolution of the said senate. That in the event of the Park Hospital trustees entrusting the management of the hospital to the trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, or to any other corporation, the said Park Hospital trustees shall resume the management of the said hospital whenever and so often as required so to do by a resolution of the senate of the University of Toronto; and the Park Hospital trustees shall not have power to divest themselves of the right to resume the management of the said hospital, either of their motion, or in pursuance of any resolution of the senate of the University of Toronto as aforesaid.' And the lease proceeds to 'demise said lands subject to said conditions to the hospital trustees for the said hospital and educational purposes only.' And provides for payment of rent as follows:—

“YIELDING AND PAYING THEREFOR AND EVERY YEAR

during the said term hereby granted unto the said lessor, his successors in office, or assigns, by way of rent, such moneys as the said senate may from time to time require to be paid by students for the privilege of attending said hospital for educational purposes.” From the foregoing extracts from the lease it appears that

“THE HOSPITAL IS PRACTICALLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THIS SENATE

and available for medical educational purposes as it may determine, and I venture to assert that if the scheme is not impaired, the university will in due course receive by way of rent from fees of students attending this hospital quite as much money, if not more, than she could realise either by selling or leasing the land. There are those whose opinions are of value, who think that

“AN HOSPITAL FORMS A NECESSARY PART OF THE EQUIPMENT OF EVERY EFFICIENT MEDICAL FACULTY,

and in proof of this it is only necessary to remind the senate that the great medical schools of Great Britain, the United States and Germany have control of hospitals, and whatever may be intended, I fear that an assault on the hospital in question will be regarded as aimed at our medical faculty. I therefore trust that the senate will first decide whether the presence of the hospital in question is of any, and if so, what service to the university. There can be no conflict between the university and the hospital trustees. They hold office at the will of the senate, and can make no disposition of the property

"WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE, WHICH THUS, HAVING FULL CONTROL, CAN BY ITS ACTION DETERMINE THE FATE OF THE HOSPITAL.

"If the senate requires a surrender of the College-street lots, in whole or in part, it can, I think, attain that end by action in the senate, uncontrolled by an outside body, but I trust that before arriving at such decision the most careful consideration will be given to the whole subject. It was but in the interest of this university that I identified myself with the hospital scheme. I believe in the medical faculty and earnestly desire its success. I have no sympathy with those who contend that no public aid should be given towards the advancement of medical science. It is a view to which I personally cannot give my assent; and even if the hospital scheme cost the university something, which I contend in the end it will not, I consider it would be worthy of fair consideration. The time will come when I think you will be

"UNABLE TO MAINTAIN YOUR MEDICAL FACULTY

unless you have control of an hospital. Already Montreal has become a great hospital city, and it behooves us and all medical schools in Toronto to make

"TORONTO A GREAT HOSPITAL CENTRE,

otherwise our students will seek elsewhere those advantages not within their reach at home. As to my own personal connection with the establishment of the hospital, and to which some are inclined to take exception, I trust that it will not be allowed to prejudice the scheme. Some may approve of the scheme and disapprove of my course in connection therewith. To them I would say, condemn me if you like, but not the scheme if it is itself deserving of approval. I ask him who now criticises my action so severely,

WHAT WOULD HE HAVE DONE HAD HE BEEN IN MY PLACE?

When in 1883, I determined to propose the bringing of Victoria University into alliance with this university, it was to Senator Macdonald, then a member of the Senate of both Victoria and this University, that I first communicated my views. After giving the matter careful consideration, he expressed to me his approval of the proposal, and offered to be a medium whereby negotiations might be begun, and he did so act. Deservedly enjoying the confidence of the friends of Victoria, and being a member of our senate, he was able to render valuable service to the Confederation scheme from the time of my original proposal until the happy completion of Confederation. The aid which he throughout these years extended towards Confederation

cannot be over-estimated, and his contribution towards the hospital in question was but another evidence of his charitable disposition, and of his large-hearted interest in the promotion of higher education. I would remind those who seek to make a point against the development of the science side of the university, that the university must keep faith with those who endorsed confederation. A university's work is not confined to the lecture room. Her every action should be an object lesson of what is honorable and true. I sympathize with all those who attach special importance to the particular branch of university work which most concerns them, but in the interests of the university as a whole I venture to suggest that such zeal should not exceed the bounds of friendly rivalry. Nor need I remind you how

"EASY IS THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

"If the literary side of the university arms itself against the scientific, the arts faculty against the medical, we shall soon see counter movements that will not be confined to these limits. Each will seek their allies amongst our confederated and affiliated universities and colleges. Such a state of affairs will have but one end, the destruction of this university.

"IT HAS BEEN MY AIM

to unite these various forces for one common purpose, the extension and advancement of higher education. In order to the attainment of this end, the basis must be broad and liberal. In pursuing this policy during my many years of official connection with this university, I frankly admit that I have made errors of judgment, but of judgment only. I have encountered many difficulties that had to be overcome, and at times have felt compelled in the general interests of the university to disregard individual interests, views and aims, with the result that, in my opinion, personal feeling has much to do with the violent attacks to which I have of late been subject. I, however, make no further allusion thereto, hoping that when in the near future I shall with great relief to myself withdraw from my official connection with the university, all the university forces will remain united for the promotion of one common object, the advancement of education in its broadest sense."

From this extract you will see that the completion of the transaction was endorsed not only by myself, but by Dr. Hoskin, Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Larratt Smith, and Mr. James Scott, four of my colleagues on the Board, all of whom, together with myself, being the only members present at the meeting of the Hospital Trust on the 7th of January, 1890, authorized me to execute in the name of the Hospital Trust the transfer of the two lots in question. But for the action of that Board the transaction would, even at that stage, have been inoperative, and although we met that day as Trustees of the Hospital Trust, yet we were also all members of the University Board, and

NOT ONE SINGLE MEMBER EXPRESSED THE FIRST WORD OF DISSATISFACTION OR DISAPPROVAL.

Under the circumstances, it is, I think, most unfair that I should be singled out for attack, when I simply acted as an instrument of the Board, completing what they had substantially assented to. Do not misunderstand me, however, as shrinking from any responsibility. Then, as now,

BELIEVED IN THE HOSPITAL SCHEME

as a good one, both financially and educationally, for the university, and I repeat that, if it is allowed to proceed with the hearty endorsement of the university, it will do for our university what similar institutions have done for the great universities of Great Britain and Europe, and what Victoria Hospital is doing for McGill in Montreal. (Cheers.)

In promoting this, as well as all other university schemes, I had no thought of anything but the good of the university, and whilst I had joined with the other of my colleagues on the Board in contributing some trifling sums up to date in connection with the hospital towards defraying the interest on the unpaid purchase money, for which I with others became and am personally liable, I may say to you now that I had contemplated, as some of my colleagues knew, making some further substantial gift of money to that institution.

With such aim then as I had, and with such intentions, I acknowledge to a feeling of regret that, whether my work did or did not meet with approval, there are those who now, in the ferocity of their criticism and of their determination to injure me, are

UNABLE TO SEE A SINGLE REDEEMING FEATURE

in connection with my university work. The more do I regret this on the university's account, lest a generous public might think from the utterances of a few that charitable feelings are crushed out by university training or influence. I have, out of respect for the university and myself, endeavored during this painful controversy to avoid uttering an unkind expression, believing that the interests of this university demand harmony amongst its members, and even at this late date I venture to suggest whether personalities add weight to argument, or reflect credit either upon the writers or the university. Let it not be understood that on my own account, or for any personal reasons, I make any such suggestion. Even in the interests of those who have indulged in them, if I might dare to give them good advice, I would say that neither their cause nor themselves can be benefited by a departure from good taste. A continuance of such a style may convince a fair-minded public that, perhaps, I was not wholly in error in viewing with apprehen-

sion the possibility of some of these gentlemen being elevated to higher literary positions in the university. Even supposing my administration was marked by mistakes, and I do not claim infallibility, I ask

WHO AMONGST US IS PERFECT,

and who, intending the best, would not entertain a feeling that he had received unjust treatment if those for whose benefit he labored were to crush out every charitable thought in criticising his action? Once endorsement is given to such method of warfare

NO CITIZEN WILL RISK HIS REPUTATION

by identifying himself with the cause of this university.

Fellow-graduates, from what I have said, you will recognize my views upon university policy. Let her extend her usefulness amongst all classes of our people, be recognized as animated by a broad, liberal and progressive spirit. Let our graduates vie with each other in zeal, not to paralyse or destroy any part of the great structure, but by the fullest fair discussion to correct all abuses. Let us stamp out, should they ever arise, all jealousies between the various faculties, colleges or universities in alliance with us, and be a harmonious and united body for the extension of the blessings of education in every direction. Such a policy, my friends, will endear this university to the people, who then, in gratitude, will solve our difficulties as they arise; then our good ship, securely anchored in the hearts of the people, the only safe holding ground, will bravely weather every storm. (Loud cheers.)
